Congress

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SEEKING JUSTICE—AND SOMETIMES FINDING IT

By Greta Wodele

ep. Hilda Solis, D-Calif., was appalled last fall when she learned that the Environmental Protection Agency planned to pay families with children exposed to pesticides to participate in a study backed by corporate funding. Although she's serving only her third term in the House, she helped to build a coalition of veteran lawmakers to publicly demand that the EPA postpone the study. House Democratic heavyweights like Government Reform Committee ranking member Henry Waxman and Education and the Workforce Committee ranking member George Miller, both of California, and 35 other lawmakers signed a letter to the agency arguing that the study would set a "disturbing and dangerous precedent."

Solis followed up by drafting legislative language to impose a one-year moratorium on the testing. Her goal was to attach the provision to the EPA's fiscal 2006 spending measure. But first she had to win over Rep. Charles Taylor, R-N.C., who chairs the Appropriations subcommittee that handles that spending bill.

Solis instructed her staff and other Democratic aides to bombard Taylor with relevant information. The tactic seemed to work. When Solis offered her amendment on the House floor in May, Taylor said he would not oppose it, and the House agreed to it by voice vote. After heated debate in the Senate, Congress in late July approved compromise language that puts a moratorium on human testing until the EPA administrator establishes final regulations, a sixmonth process.

Solis's aggressive actions to implement the moratorium reflect her tenacious legislative style. In fact, this East Los Angeles lawmaker has enjoyed several victories in the House, despite her status as a junior member of the minority party.

Solis, 47, has focused on environmental problems in urban minority communities since she served during the 1990s in the California Legislature, where she was the first Latina elected to the state Senate. In 2000, the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation gave her a Profile in Courage award for her work on "environmental justice" legislation in the state Senate, making her the first woman to receive the award. "Solis



HILDA SOLIS: Despite her status as a junior House Democrat, she has managed to score a few wins on "environmental justice" for urban minority communities.

took on entrenched economic interests as she sought relief for minority communities that suffered the ill effects of haphazard enforcement of environmental laws," the foundation said.

Since her election to Congress in 2000, Solis has been moving up her party's leadership ladder. Waxman said that Solis's doggedness, passion, and past success motivated him to ask House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., to give Solis a plum assignment on the Energy and Commerce Committee. There, Solis is now the ranking member on the Environment and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee. The panel's chairman, Rep. Paul Gillmor, R-Ohio, concedes that Solis has earned his respect. "I think she's serious and she works hard at her job," Gillmor said.

Solis also serves as a regional whip, helping to count the votes of Southern California lawmakers, for House Minority Whip Steny Hoyer, D-Md. She is the Democratic chair of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues and chair of the Democratic Women's Working Group.

Senior Democrats expect Solis to go far. "The decision to rise is up to her," Pelosi said. "When I'm asked who the future leaders of tomorrow are, I always name Hilda Solis high on that list." House Democratic Caucus Chairman Robert Menendez, D-N.J., said that although environmental justice is not a "front-burner issue," Solis's work provides an opportunity to improve the quality of life for millions of Latinos.

In an interview, Solis said she strives to be a voice for poor Hispanics and other low-income people. She makes her case in the Republican-controlled House by doing her homework, and if that doesn't help, she says, she doesn't hesitate to employ a little humiliation. "It's almost to the point that you embarrass them," Solis said. "[Democrats] can raise issues. Oftentimes, they are common-sensical, rational issues. And when you bring them up ... the public agrees with you."

Colleagues of both parties say that Solis's idealistic nature drives her to get results. One Democratic aide who has worked with Solis said that at times, she shows her frustration with the legislative process, but added, "With experience, she'll learn."

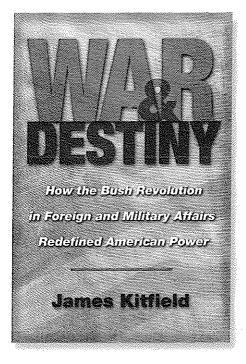
So far, Solis's on-the-job training has been going pretty well. During the sum-

WAR & DESTINY

How the Bush Revolution in Foreign and Military Affairs Redefined American Power

JAMES KITFIELD

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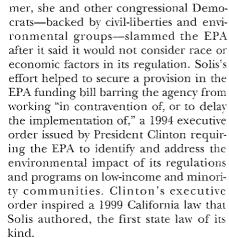
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Solis was an initial sponsor of legislation to give citizenship status to immigrants who have served a year in the military (previous law required three years of service), and in 2003, President Bush signed the change into law. In addition, she successfully pushed for Congress to require the Interior Department to restore the water flow of the San Gabriel River and study ways to create more urban recreation areas.

Solis first came to the House by defeating 18-year veteran Rep. Matthew Martinez in a bitter 2000 Democratic primary. Martinez had lost support among liberal activist groups after voting for a ban on late-term abortions and for presidential trade-negotiating authority. "I think she learned how not to behave," said Waxman, who had helped Martinez first win election in 1982. In the primary, Solis beat Martinez 62 percent to 28 percent. Since then, she has easily won re-election in her strongly Democratic district.

Solis would like to parlay her success into a larger role within the Democratic Party, helping to reach out to Hispanic communities across the country and ensure that Democrats do not lose any more ground with Latino voters. In California, Republican Arnold Schwarzenegger won a significant portion of the Latino vote in his 2003 gubernatorial election. And in Solis's own district, George W. Bush increased his share of the presidential vote from 31 percent in 2000 to 37 percent in 2004.

"The Democratic Party has to be more vigilant in opening up doors of opportunity for Hispanic leaders to participate in leadership," Solis said. "I just don't speak for poor people in the 32nd District."

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